DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET 12, 13 JAN

LD071720 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Prague, January 7 (TANJUG) -- Reports are that a meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries' defense ministers will be held in Prague on January 12 and 13. The meeting will be devoted to "regular questions" within the ministers' competence.

The meeting, originally planned for last November, has been postponed.

It is believed that the ministers of defense will discuss a number of military-defense aspects within regular activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and its Armed Forces.

A number of questions regarding the concretization and working out of stands taken at the Warsaw Treaty Political-Consultative Commission session held recently in Prague will also be discussed.

RUDE PRAVO CARRIES PHOTOS OF DELEGATIONS

AU071058 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 January 1983 on page 1 carries 6- by 2-inch frontal shots of the delegations taking part in the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. The members of the individual delegations are seated in the following order, left to right.

Bulgaria: Stanishev, Filipov, Zhivkov, Dzhurov, Mladenov;

Hungary: Czinege, Lazar, Kadar, Varkonyi, Puja;

GDR: Hoffmann, Stoph, Honecker, Axen, Mittag, Fischer;

Poland: Siwicki, Czyrek, Jaruzelski, Olszowski, unidentified official;

Romania: Andrei, Dascalescu, Ceausescu, Dobrescu, Olteanu;

USSR: Ustinov, Tikhonov, Andropov, Gromyko, Rusakov;

CSSR: Chnoupek, Strougal, Husak, Bilak, Jakes, Dzur.

On the same page RUDE PRAVO also carried a 6- by 3-inch sideshot of the delegation of the chief command of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states. The picture shows Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov flanked by three unidentified men in uniform.

BLOC COMMENTATORS PRAISE WARSAW PACT SESSION

TRYBUNA LUDU: "Utmost Significance'

AU071143 Warsaw TRYBUNU LUDU in Polish 4 Jan 83 pp 1, 7

[Bohdan Rolinski commentary: "An Event of the Utmost Significance"]

[Text] The attention of iternational public opinion at the beginning of 1983 is centered on the capital of Czechoslovakia.

The news has been spread by all press channels that the highest representatives of the nations of the Warsaw Pact have arrived in Prague. A meeting of the Political Consultative Committee is commencing here on Tuesday.

On Monday, aircraft bringing delegations landed at Prague airport, which was festively decorated with the flags of the member nations of the Warsaw Pact. The Polish delegation with Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at its head was greeted very warmly by the Czechoslovak hosts and by Warsaw Pact representatives.

The Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, happening at a time when armaments are not diminishing and the threat to peace is still high, is an event of the utmost significance. It has been possible to convince oneself about this in Prague from diplomatic and journalist circles. The opinion reigns that the representatives of the states united within the Warsaw Pact will not only appraise the current international situation, but will indicate new ways of guaranteeing mankind peace and a weakening of tension and will define the roads to take toward international coexistence.

Czechoslovak radio and television have broadcast before the meeting many commentaries and declarations on the role and meaning of the Warsaw Pact. An extensive RUDE PRAVO article stresses that the member countries are waging a determined, steadfast and active battle for guaranteeing international peace and security. The daily says that the Political Consultative Committee is very aptly called the chief political staff [sztab] of the alliance of European socialist countries, since it is playing a significant role in solving a whole range of mutually pervasive international and political processes. Every such meeting brings constructive proposals aimed at weakening the confrontation between the two blocs in Europe.

Poland's Dmochowski: 'Momentous Act'

LD072200 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 7 Jan -- The Political Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries adopted in Prague several days ago is a momentous act expressing determined will of the countries of the socialist community to take up efficient steps to avert the threat of nuclear war and create a broad infrastructure of peace, Poland's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Dmochowski said in an interview for PAP.

The socialist countries have again come out with proposals of a programme of development of international situation which is an alternative to the NATO programme, he said.

This is reflected eloquently in the new initiative put forward during the Prague conference to conclude a treaty between the states of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO states on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations.

The conclusion of the above mentioned treaty would open up bright prospects for mankind. One should expect that (?the NATO) countries will seriously consider the proposals from Prague and take a constructive stand on them.

Poland, an active participant of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee comes out strongly for the consistent realization of its decision, Deputy Minister Dmochowski continued.

In the interview he discussed Poland's relations with socialist countries last year. Our activities aimed at consolidating Poland's relations with the socialist countries have brought the expected results, he said. The effects of these actions combined with normalization of the situation in the country contribute to restoring to Poland her due position among the countries of the socialist community, her credibility as a partner, a lasting and infallible link of that community, the deputy minister stressed.

Consolidation of Poland's position among the socialist states is of fundamental importance for the normalization of our internal situation, and at the same time constitutes the basic premise for the consolidation of our international position in general. That is why in relations with the USSR and other fraternal countries, [we] have taken up action aimed to consolidate our credibility as an ally and partner within the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance.

We have closed the year 1982 with considerable achievements. [Words indistinct] first of all the results of visits and talks of the Polish top-level party-state delegation in the USSR and five other European socialist countries, which took place in the first half of last year.

We are entering the new year 1983 amid a complicated international situation and tension prevailing in international [words indistinct] result of the confrontational course of the policy pursued by the U.S. and NATO. The arms race continues, intensified by imperialist forces, and so is the economic and propaganda pressure applied by the U.S. Administration vis-a-vis Poland and other socialist countries. Steady consolidation of Poland's (?position) in the socialist community constitutes a guarantee of our security and is an important premise of the stabilization of relations in Europe. Hence our constant care for the further deepening of our country's ties with the countries of the socialist community.

Poland's stand accentuating the importance of our country's relations with the countries of the socialist community found its full expression in the speech of PUWP CC first secretary, Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty in Prague. Hence the task of Poland's foreign policy is to take actions towards realization of this goal. Our efforts to activate our political relations and economic, cultural and scientific cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries will serve this end. Our initiatives meet with reciprocal interest on the part of our partners.

We shall also take an active part in joint efforts of the fraternal countries to maintain peace and detente, in the struggle for arresting arms race, for development of broad international cooperation. With this in mind we have given our support to the momentous Soviet initiatives presented by the CPSU CC General Secretary Yuriy Andropov on December 29 1982, Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dmochowski concluded.

Poland's Wiejacz: 'Historic'

LD082052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Interview granted by Jozef Wiejacz, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to unidentified interviewer, announced as being held "in our studio" live or recorded, date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, commentators in the East and the West are stating that the latest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Pact was an historic event. Why?

[Answer] An event like the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Pact is always an important event, since summit leaders of all the member states of the Warsaw Pact meet. But why is it historic? I think this is because the world finds itself in such a situation, in a period of tension, that the program adopted by this body is of a significance that is no exaggeration to term historic. If this program were to be implemented, one can say that the whole world would heave a sigh of relief, since the danger of nuclear war would recede and the chances of lasting peace, of a development of cooperation and of disarmament would increase.

[Question] Mr Minister, what are the chances of the proposals and initiatives, of which there are so many in the released declaration, being implemented?

[Answer] I think part of the answer to this question lies in the document itself, the declaration, in the section that says that the awareness of this threat has increased among the nations of the world. Various other positive factors have also increased in the world, and they do not at all justify the view that the world is heading inevitably for disaster.

[Question] The declaration contains dozens of various proposals and initiatives. Obviously they are all very important. But which of the issues contained in the document do you consider the most important, the ones that need to be dealt with most urgently?

[Answer] I think they are the ones that relate to armaments issues. The greatest threats to peace are, for instance, in Europe: The issue of the danger of a new armaments escalation stemming from the NATO decision to introduce new rockets, nuclear arms, in West Europe. I think this can also be said with relation to the issue of restriction on strategic arms, namely the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on this issue. The novelty is the proposal, put forward for the first time by the Warsaw Pact member states, that an agreement be signed on (?relinquishing) military strength and [word indistinct] peaceful relations between the states of the two military-political groupings.

[Question] A growing number of politicians and statesmen in the West voice their support, or, in fact one could say, demand, that the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva should become more positive and start to bring about some results and hope. Do you think that this Prague declaration will arouse this new quality in the Soviet-American talks in Geneva?

[Answer] I have to say here that I am following the discussion going on in the West as regards the negotiations in Geneva with great interest. Incidentally this discussion has been very much inspired by new initiatives of the Soviet Union which were presented by Yuriy Andropov in his well-known speech of 21 December of last year. In the United States, certain voices have appeared which prove that this process is occurring even there -- the process of acknowledging that the Soviet Union comes up with honest initiatives which arise not only from the interests of the Soviet Union but from the interest of security of all European states. On the other hand, one will have to see whether this attitude will find expression in the official stance of the American delegation in Geneva.

[Question] What we are waiting for with some hope is the reaction toward the Prague declaration of the American administration, as well as their attitude to it. Unfortunately, my thoughts about the issue are bleak, I cannot deny that. I have familiarized myself with General Roger's interview in a Swedish newspaper this week which claims that NATO has extraordinarily little force at their disposal compared to the forces of the Warsaw Pact. This is propaganda, and probably a prelude to the way in which the White House will approach this declaration.

[Answer] Yes, it is quite simply a bugbear on the part of the American military, and this is not the first time it has been used. In that interview there is another thing worthy of attention: It was directed toward neutral states -- that is, Finland and Sweden. Thus, in a way the American general wanted to frighten those neutral countries and to encourage them to arm themselves. This is a possible interpretation.

Well, I do not know whether one can say that the prospects are black. Of course, undoubtedly there will be various voices, some of them expressing criticism. Nevertheless, I would like to say that a certain process of approaching things in a more realistic manner in the attitude concerning East-West relations is in progress and will continue.

[Question] One final question, about Madrid. The declaration clearly states that the socialist countries are interested in as rapid and as positive as possible a conclusion of the Madrid conference.

[Answer] We do, of course, want the quickest possible conclusion to this meeting, a positive conclusion with the adoption of a balanced, substantial final document, such as would correspond to the interests of everyone, all the states. It is not true that only some of the state -- that is the socialist states -- are expecting some gains from this meeting. If there is to be some gain, then it ought to be a gain, or speaking more generally, perhaps, a benefit, for all the participants, the large, small and medium states belonging to the military organizations, and the neutral ones.

[Question] For this reason we shall follow attentively the reactions to the document, to the Prague declaration, both on the part of the United States and all the other states. We will also hope that, after all, the states will not commit the errors they have done on occasions in the past or will not adopt a negative stance without reflecting in depth on the initial proposals they adopted. This would be detrimental to the common cause of peace and cooperation in Europe, and to an improvement of the climate [words indistinct] which is so necessary at the threshold of the new year; so all the more would one like this to be interpreted and appreciated in this way by our partners in the West.

[Interviewer] Thank you very much.

PAP: Polish Press Reviewed

LD071540 Warsaw PAP in English 1443 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 7 Jan -- The Warsaw Treaty's proposal to conclude a treaty with the NATO pact on mutual non-use of military force against each other carries particular weight consisting in "a clear formulation of the alternative to the holocaust that threatens humanity," opined the Polish Armed Forces newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today.

"Who will refuse to accept the proposed obligation, who will decline to sign the treaty, will unmask himself as an advocate of solving political problems through military means, as a potential aggressor.

"That is perhaps why NATO capitals' first reactions to the Prague call are so cautious.

"To have these proposals taken up, one will probably have to wage a not easy battle in which all people of good will, people aware of the gravity of the situation, will be the allies of the socialist states," said the Army newspaper.

The youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH opined that the proposed treaty "would be the beginning of an entire process."

It said that "expansion of this peace impulse, as envisaged in the declaration (of the Political Consultative Committee), could bring many new positive accents into the political scene of our world.

"A programme has arisen to hold Europe back a step from the precipice, to turn it back from the road to nowhere and to move our globe far away from the brink. Will this chance be used?" asked SZTANDAR.

The PAX Catholic Association's paper SLOWO POWSZECHNE declared in a commentary that "the (Prague) idea goes a step farther than the famous declaration put forth by Leonid Brezhnev at the U.N. forum last year."

Referring to that part of the Prague declaration which said that "Polish internal issues are and will continue to be solved by Poland. A socialist Poland can always count on the moral, political and economic support from the brotherly socialist countries," SLOWO POWSZECHNE said:

"We are quoting this sentence with a feeling of certain satisfaction. Chosen in line with the requirements of our raison d'etat, the way of coming out of the political and economic crisis by our own means also works out -- in objective terms -- in favour of preserving stability in Europe. It also promotes a fast implementation -- in the interest of the entire mankind -- of the peace plan worked out -- in objective terms -- in favour of preserving stability in Europe. It also promotes a fast implementation -- in the interest of the entire mankind -- of the peace plan worked out jointly by all the countries of the socialist community -- a community of which Poland is an important and durable part," said the paper.

Leuschner: 'Serious and Far-Reaching'

DW092132 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Guenter Leuschner commentary of the day]

[Text] Good evening, dear listeners. Some Western commentators these days are speaking of a peace offensive, a peace program or a peace offer whenever they deal with the socialist countries' Prague proposals. Reaction to this peace offer is more comprehensive and differentiated than any thing that we experienced before on other occasions recently. This time there has been no attempt at all at passing it over in silence. All governments concerned -- as far as they responded until now, including the American President -- speak of the need for serious examination of this offer.

Granted, such comments have been made before and what was behind them quite often was the intention to delay such examination until doomsday in the hope that the proposals would have been forgotten by then. But this time one will not be able to take the matter that easily. This is indicated by some of the overtones in comments. If, for instance, an FRG paper writes that the train set in motion by the Warsaw Pact cannot be stopped any longer by clumsy allusions to propaganda maneuvers of the East, then this is somewhat expressive of the changed situation.

What these initial reactions to our peace program reflect is that that there is not much time left to stop this train of the arms race, that a change in course must come about soon, that up to now the Americans did not negotiate seriously in Geneva, that an implementation of NATO's missile decision is bound to deteriorate the situation in Europe considerably, that, considering all this, one cannot always say no to proposals from the East and that one would lose political credibility -- all this is a mixture of honest concerns and certainly some tactical considerations.

Of course, there are already those "appeasers" [abwiegler] at work who say for instance that the nonuse of force was not something really new, because it already existed in the Charter of the United Nations or in the Helsinki Final Act, just as though they were not aware that it would be immensely important for creating confidence if the NATO and Warsaw Pact states, in a situation in which peace is more endangered than ever before, were to avow the mutual nonuse of military force through a treaty which is binding under international law; just as though they did not know that -- what anybody can read -- the socialist countries want to verify and enrich the proposals through practical measures toward military and political security that are neither contained in the UN Charter nor in the Helsinki Final Act.

No, these serious and far-reaching Prague proposals cannot be dismissed, neither with such cheap tricks nor with the age-old phrases that we wanted to separate the West Europeans from the Americans or to drive a wedge into NATO. If there exist differences in NATO then, after all, it is not we who are responsible but those in the United States who in the past few years have coolly ignored the vital interests of the West Europeans. Nobody, by an means, prevents NATO from tabling jointly and unitedly an honest peace program. At least we do not prevent NATO from doing so, on the contrary, we would only be glad.

It is quite logical that our proposals are now being examined in the Western Government chancelleries. One should do this thoroughly but we will also have to see to it that because of all this examination one does not forget to respond. After all, not much time is left till December 1983.

What we expect and what is also expected, above all, by the peoples of the governments concerned is a precise response, point by point, to each proposal. One ought to tell us whether one is ready to hold negotiations -- where and when -- on a nonuse of force treaty between the two military blocs. One ought to tell us whether one is striving for a solution in Geneva on the medium-range weapons in conformity with the principle that neither side will possess any missile, any aircraft more than the other side. One ought to tell us whether one wants to leave out of consideration, as hitherto, everything in the field of strategic armaments, in which the Americans have an advantage, or whether one wants to negotiate in fact, as we propose, on all strategic weapons and to reduce them by at least 25 percent. One also ought to tell us whether NATO will continue to protract the Madrid CSCE meeting or if it wants to hold serious talks at long last. We would like to know about what objections exist against a ban on all nuclear arms tests, against a treaty on the destruction of chemical weapons, against a ban on the stationing of weapons in outer space. And if the other side -- as we hope -- has no objections, then we would like to know when and where negotiations can be held.

People in the West know quite well that the Warsaw Treaty's Prague proposals offer the chance for shifting the helm of world politics away from a dangerous abyss. Once again we are meeting the West more than half-way. A similar situation existed shortly prior to the adoption of NATO's missile decisions. Now the West has missed that chance. Anybody can see for himself where this led. He who does this ought to understand quite well why this new chance must not be wasted again. This is why we are waiting for a concrete and precise response by the West, point by point.

MEDIA ATTACK WARSAW PACT SUMMIT PROPOSALS

ATA Commentary

AU071701 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 83

[ATA commentary: "A Demagogic Proposal"]

[Text] The joint communique issued immediately after the Warsaw Pact summit meeting which held it proceedings in Prague recently included a proposal to sign a pact on the mutual nonuse of military might between the members of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The social imperialist propaganda and arguments accompanying this supposedly new proposal states that signing such a treaty should reduce the danger of a fatal conflagration between these two bodies, which have massive means of destruction at their disposal.

This proposal had hardly been made known when U.S. President Reagan declared at a press conference held in Washington, which coincided with the conclusion of the Warsaw Pact meeting, that this proposal should be taken into consideration and that he agrees with it in principle. Immediately following the Soviet proposal and the U.S. response, comments and analyses began in the East and in the West about the consequences of such a pact for the peoples of the world. Reagan once again brought out the card of a Soviet-American summit which, according to him, would avoid the danger of a military confrontation between the two superpowers. The Russians began to enumerate their initiatives and proposals for peace and disarmament.

But the Prague meeting's proposal and Reagan's conciliatory and understanding statements contain nothing new, nor do they reduce the danger of war, as is claimed, since pacts of this kind are imperialist agreements between superpowers and, as history has shown, they can be violated as soon as one superpower finds a suitable moment to attack the other. According to the parties concerned, prolonged talks will be necessary for the signing of such a pact. The world has seen clearly what results such talks have, including talks that began over 2 decades ago.

Talks create nothing but time for the two superpowers and their aggressive pacts to rearm further. On the other hand, the proposals do not hinder at all the superpowers and their aggressive blocs from arming themselves as much as they wish, camouflaged behind this so-called nonbelligerence pact -- that is, to preserve a balance between themselves, but not to ensure peace for other countries and peoples. This kind of initiative will not liberate the European peoples from the fear of a conflagration or from the frenzied arms race. On the contrary, these initiatives result in the superpowers' increased domination over their own spheres of influence in Europe. The superpowers will further menace their own allies in the name of such pacts to unconditionally bow to their diktat.

As always, Moscow's initiative and the U.S. reply are propaganda and demagogical declarations intended to deceive the peoples in order to achieve their hegemonistic aims.

ZERI I POPULLIT: "Byzantine Tricks"

AU081506 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 8 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Tirana, January 8 (ATA) -- The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article entitled: "War Council at the Fortress of Prague". At the end of the proceedings of the meeting of Warsaw Treaty, the newspaper points out, the participant countries issued a political statement. It says nothing about the Warsaw Treaty itself.

It aims to create the impression as if they in Prague gathered only to put forth "an alternative in regard to the nuclear catastrophe", "to preserve the civilization and life in the world". The ways the statement defines for this aim are the endless talks and the working out of a chain of conventions on this or that problem. In fact we have to do with common Byzantine tricks known in the practice of the leadership of the Soviet Union from Khrushchev and Brezhnev and now with Andropov. The statement is completely a model of a demagogic charter that cannot deceive anyone.

Andropov and his marshals gathered in the Czechoslovak capital with dark, ominous aims. The meeting of Prague has to do with the adoption of concrete measures to carry into effect a more aggressive and adventurous policy of strength, with new plans of Soviet social-imperialism against the freedom and independence of the peoples, with new intrigues and plots of the superpowers against the sovereign states, peace and security and to establish their hegemony in the world.

The profound and allround crisis that has the bourgeois-revisionist world in its grip reflects also the relations of the superpowers and their relations with the allies as well. The Soviet press itself is now speaking about the difficulties and different problems in the relations between the Soviet Union and the other East European countries. On this occasion they also quote the "objective" causes that have influenced in this case, such as the defray by them of the armament race, that has allegedly been imposed by the USA and in general by NATO, the economic crisis in the West, the effects of which are also felt in Eastern Europe, etc. In this context, the meeting of Prague was held to strengthen the political, military and economic domination of the Soviet Union on the other Warsaw Treaty member countries, to impose on them an ever greater weight to strengthen this aggressive pact, so that Soviet social-imperialism be on ever stronger positions in the attempts it has undertaken and will undertake with U.S. imperialism. New links were added at Prague recently to the Russian chain of military, political and economic integration, with which the Soviet Union has tightened the other countries of "socialist community". The Soviets further engaged the other Warsaw Treaty member countries on their dangerous policy of war and armed confrontations and strengthened the chains of their slavery.

Seen from a broader scope, the Prague meeting was made after Reagan's "zero alternative" and Andropov's "real alternative". The Soviet leaders have spoken a lot about the dismantling and deployment of missiles in the territories of the East European countries treating them as their properties. Now, the Kremlin rulers tried to cover up their decisions with a collegial veil. They took the formal approval in Prague for the missiles they have deployed and will deploy in Eastern Europe in conformity with the plans of the Soviet war staffs and the Soviet-American bargainings for this problem. The aim is that the superpowers should make the law in the continent, guarantee this position through the fire of arms and nuclear missiles. Hence, here we have not to do with the security of genuine peace, detente, etc, but with the consolidation of the condominium of the superpowers in Europe and elsewhere.

In conclusion of the political statement of the Warsaw Treaty, the proposal to sign "a pact on the non-use of direct military strength between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member states", was put. This proposal was not yet distributed when President Reagan declared from Washington that "he will take it into consideration" and that "he agrees with it in principle". The agreement "in principle" is explained with the fact that such proposals serve both superpowers as a smoke-screen to go on with their war preparations.

In fact, the nonbelligerence pact consists of nothing real that leads to the reduction of the danger of war. With or without, the superpowers still will rule in Europe, they will be armed to the teeth and will threaten the countries and peoples. They still will exploit the peoples. Their military bases will remain. The non-belligerence pact is a manoeuvre of Soviet-social-imperialism in its rivalry with the other superpower. It serves both the Soviet Union and the USA, so as to gain time that, under the non-stop accusation they address to one another of the disequilibrium of strength, they be further armed. It means tranquility and security for the superpowers, an imperialist agreement that has nothing good. The so-called non-belligerence pact is a pact to enslave the peoples. This is an appendix of the Helsinki card, of the meeting of "European security", which have neither secured nor will they secure the peoples, because they are manipulated by the two superpowers. There cannot be security under the umbrella and the dictate of the superpowers. Everywhere they sow insecurity, blackmail, fear, subjugation. The reality shows that while they noisily speak of peace and security, non-belligerence pacts, etc., the two superpowers, their aggressive military-political pacts have entered in with tanks, have set on fire different countries and regions in the Middle East, Afghanistan and elsewhere.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT FIGURES INCREASE -- Tirana, January 5 (ATA) -- The working people of transport successfully realized the set tasks of 1982 in regard to the motor-road transport, sea transport, in internal and foreign waters, passengers' transport, maintenance and asphalting of streets, industrial production, the carrying out of the technical-scientific revolution and other economic and financial indexes. Hence, during 1982 the volume of work increased 15.5 percent and its specific weight in the general transport reaches now over 44 percent, from 36 percent it was in 1960. In conformity with the increasing needs of the different sectors of economy, the working people of transport have set even greater tasks to themselves for 1983. The volume of goods transport is envisaged to increase 6.2 percent and that of passengers 6.5 percent, as against 1982. Railway transport will have an increase of 14 percent thus, occupying a specific weight of over 46.2 percent in the total volume of the Albanian transport. [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 Jan 83 AU]

ANTONOV LAWYERS MAKE STATEMENT IN SOFIA

AU082052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Representatives of BTA and the Bulgarian radio and television met Giuseppe Consolo and Adolfo Larussa, the lawyers of Sergey Ivanov Antonov, the Bulgarian citizen and employee of the Balkan Civil Airlines, at the airlines headquarters in Sofia today.

The lawyers arrived in Sofia last night in order to brief the Balkan Civil Airline's management on the developments in the case against Sergey Antonov.

Answering a question, the two lawyers declared that the visit paid by Italian secret service representatives to Mehmet Ali Agca is a well-established fact, confirmed by the Italian minister of defense. We think, and this is very important for us, that, on the one hand, such a visit by secret service representatives was not necessary and, on the other hand, we are convinced that after this visit Agca's memory was greatly refreshed and this triggered a series of revelations that led to the investigation against Antonov, Giuseppe Consolo and Adolfo Larussa said. We have submitted a request for Sergey Antonov's release from prison on grounds of lack of evidence of his guilt. Investigating judge Martella must answer this demand next week, and if he rejects it we will immediately appeal to the court of freedom, the lawyers stated.

Consolo and Larussa stressed that the tasks of both judges and defense in this case are unusual. Both judges and lawyers are involved in a very delicate, devious, and complicated game, but we lawyers are convinced that we will emerge the victors form it.

LEADERS RECEIVE PLO'S QADDUMI, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU071456 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, Jan 7 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the Political Department of the PLO Executive Committee. Mr Faruq Qaddumi delivered Mr Yasir 'Arafat's cordial greetings to Mr Todor Zhivkov and the thanks for the backing being rendered by Bulgaria to the Arab people of Palestine.

Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed Bulgaria's consistent and principled stand on an overall, just and permanent settling of the Middle East conflict, an integral part of which being the fulfillment of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine including their right to self-determination and founding their own state.

At the meeting questions of the cooperation between Bulgaria and the PLO were reviewed.

Today Mr Faruq Qaddumi had talks also with Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. Mr Faruq Qaddumi and Mr Pencho Kubadinski signed a cooperation protocol between the National Council of the Fatherland Front and the PLO Executive Committee for the 1983-1984 period.

Zhivkov Gives Luncheon

AU071955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave a luncheon in honor of Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department Executive Committee, in Sofia today.

The luncheon, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev and other officials.

FILIPOV RECEIVES GREEK TECHNOLOGY MINISTER

AU061553 Sofia BTA in English 1512 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, Jan 6 (BTA) -- The chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, received today the minister of research and technology of Greece, Mr Yeoryios Lianis.

At the subsequent talks they exchanged views on a wide range of issues pertaining to the further expansion of mutual cooperation upon the foundation of the good relations existing between the two countries and in the spirit of the accords reached at the latest meeting between the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the prime minister of Greece, Mr Andreas Papandreou.

It was stressed with satisfaction that the relations of cooperation are developing upon a broad basis encompassing many spheres in both the economy and the scientific and technological field.

A mutual wish was expressed for a furthering of the economic, scientific and technological links of cooperation.

The meeting was attended by the deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint governmental Bulgaro-Greek Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, Mr Georgi Karamanev, and the chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, Mr Nacho Papazov.

Scientific Protocol Signed

AU062053 Sofia BTA in English 1922 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Sofia, January 6 (BTA) -- Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, and Mr Yeoryios Lianis, minister of research and technology of Greece, signed a protocol here today. Bulgaro-Greek contacts in the field of science and technology are highly assessed in the protocol and a wish is expressed for their furthering and deepening.

The two officials proposed to the corresponding bodies of the two countries to study the possibilities for bilateral cooperation in electonics and microelectronics, computer equipment, physics of the solids, applied mathematics, fish-breeding, laser equipment, sun and wind energy. Wishes have been expressed for the establishment of contacts between the National Centre for Documentation of Greece and the Central Institute for Techno-Scientific Information of Bulgaria.

Commentary on Ties With Greece

AU071533 Sofia BTA in English 1438 GMT 7 Jan 83

["Bulgaria-Greece: An Example for the Balkans" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 8 (BTA commentator N. Khakachev) -- Already with his first meetings in Sofia Mr Yeoryios Lianis, Greece's minister of researches and technology who was on a visit to Bulgaria from January 3 through 7, showed that he has come with great expectations. At the end of his visit he said that he leaves the country satisfied with the results achieved. Here there was signed a protocol which practically reveals a new stage in the relations of the two countries' scientific circles.

Almost the ten-year's Bulgaro-Greek techno-scientific cooperation gave certain results in the food and tobacco industry, in agriculture, in exploring space. The new document outlines a multifold extending of the cooperation by including new sphere of both the practical and fundamental researches. Spheres of the future joint work will be eletronics, microelectronics, computer equipment, the physics of the solid, applied mathematics, laser technology, biotechnology, and gene engineering.

Of course, the general activity in the sphere of science and technology is only a part of the multilateral cooperation and is an expression of the dynamics in the development of Bulgaro-Greek relations. These relations are based on realistic approach, adopted in Sofia and Athens. They give an example of the mutually advantageious cooperation and goodneighbourliness in the Balkans.

The initiative was taken after 1974 at the summit meetings held between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis and was continued with the talks between Mr Todor Zhikov and Mr Andreas Papandreou. During this exchange of views there was repeatedly stressed that there are no "pending questions" between the two countries, that they can actively cooperate, including in preserving and consolidating peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

Leaving Sofia, Minister Lianis also said that the agreements reached so far are also an expression of the new approach adopted by the PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] government towards the socialist countries, an approach without the reserves from the past. We must strengthen this which gets our two countries closer together and must put aside the moments which move us aside, he said.

Bulgaro-Greek trade which in the last decade grew 10-fold and amounted to 350 million dollars last year, is also an expression of the two capitals' pronounced wish for good neighbourliness and mutually advantageous cooperation. The agreements reached here on a joint work in the sphere of science and technology will increase this cooperation, will encourage the relations and friendship between the two peoples.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ZAMBIA'S HUMPHREY MULEMBA

AU072000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, received Humphrey Mulemba, the visting secretary general of the United Party of National Independence of Zambia, in Sofia today.

During the cordial talk opinions were exchanged on the further development of comprehensive cooperation as well as on the topical issues of the international political situation. Special attention was devoted to economic problems and to the struggle of the peoples of South Africa to achieve their national and social liberation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed the guest on the tasks which the Bulgarian Communists and working people in our country are coping with in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, on the successes achieved in building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and on the efforts of our country to implement the policy of good-neighborly relations and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The unshakable solidarity of the BCP and of all the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the frontline states against the attempts of imperialism, headed by the United States, to halt the development of the revolutionary process in Africa aimed at achieving true national independence, freedom, and social progress for the African peoples was reaffirmed.

Comrade Humphrey Mulemba expressed his great appreciation for the successes achieved in building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and for the peace-loving foreign policy initiatives adopted by our country. He expressed his satisfaction with the development of relations between Zambia and Bulgaria, which are following an ascending line, and expressed his great appreciation for the development of relations between the two parties, voicing his confidence that these relations will further strengthen in the interests of both peoples, in the interest of the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov in turn presented to Comrade Humphrey Mulemba a message in reply to the message sent to him by Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the United Party of National Independence of Zambia and president of Zambia.

Mulemba Concludes Visit

AU081633 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the United Party of National Independence of Zambia, who visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, departed from our country today.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET KAMPUCHEAN COUNTERPARTS

AU100929 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a greetings message to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Chan Si, chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, on the occasion of Kampuchea's national holiday.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian working people sincerely rejoice over the fact that during the past 4 years since the toppling of the antipeople Pol Pot regime, the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party have achieved significant successes in overcoming the difficult heritage of the past, in restoring and developing the economy and culture, and in defending their achievements, the message reads. The conviction has been expressed that in close friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean working people will successfully implement the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party in constructing the foundations of socialism in the country.

The message stresses that the BCP and the Bulgarian Government decisively condemn the attempts of imperialism and reaction to interfere in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people, highly evaluate the peaceful foreign policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and support the joint initiatives of the three Indochinese countries to achieve peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The message notes that the fraternal relations between our parties, countries, and peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are constantly developing in the interest of the two peoples and the cause of world peace and socialism.

PREMIER FILIPOV TO VISIT IRAQ 'IN COMING DAYS'

AU071819 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Government of Iraq, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will pay an official and friendly visit to Iraq in the coming days.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES 3-8 JANUARY REPORTED

AU091557 [Editorial Report] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and National Assembly chairman, attended a joint meeting of the Ministry of Power Supply and the Ministry of Electronics, at which questions of miners' activities and the work of the power supply workers in light of Todor Zhivkov's instructions were discussed, Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1600 GMT on 4 January notes. On 7 January Todorov chaired a session of the Permanent Committee of the People's Councils, which discussed matters pertaining to urbanization and the development of the conurbation system, Sofia Radio reports at 0900 GMT on 7 January.

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, on 6 January in Ruse attended a joint session of the National Agroindustrial Union and the bureau of the Ruse Okrug BCP Committee at which a program was discussed on developing cattle breeding in the okrug with the view of improving milk production, according to Sofia radio at 0900 GMT on 6 January.

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions on 7 January at Stara Zagora attended a joint meeting of the Stara Zagora Okrug party, administrative and economic aktiv. At the meeting questions were discussed related to the new theoretical approaches contained in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speeches on developing political, ideological, and organizational work. This is reported by Sofia radio at 0900 GMT on 7 January.

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 7 January visited industrial plants in Plovdiv and attended a meeting of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee at which economic matters related to working out counterplans were discussed, Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian reports at 1830 GMT on 7 January.

BRIEFS

MARITIME SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS -- Sofia, January 7 (BTA) -- Stations for maritime satellite radio-communications have been put in operation on four more ships which brought the number of Bulgarian sea vessels with space terminals to seven. In 1983 thirteen more such stations will be imported from Japan and mounted on the ships by Bulgarian specialists who have returned from a qualification course in that country. By 1985 the other ships of the Bulgarian Marine Fleet agency have been planned to be supplied with Soviet space terminals. A terrestrial coastal station will be put in operation in the Soviet town of Odessa this year and will be used by the Bulgarian ships. [Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 7 Jan 83 AU]

PARTY, STATE DELEGATIONS GREET HUSAK ON BIRTHDAY

LD101222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Delegations from the federal government, the Federal Assembly, the national bodies of both republics, and from Prague, Bratislava and six regions went to Prague Castle today to congratulate Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, on his 70th birthday.

Together with delegations from social organizations of the National Front and central institutions, they conveyed the thanks of the working people to him for his persistent and devoted work for the benefit of the CPCZ and our socialist society. They wished him good health and vigor for the future.

POLISH WORKERS WITHDRAWN FROM CONSTRUCTION SITE

AU071154 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 January 1983 on page 5 carries a 900-word Miloslav Vltavsky article entitled "To Provide Missing Manpower." The article deals with the shortage of manpower at the construction site of the Dukovany nuclear powerplant in Southern Moravia. Discussing the tasks of the engineering sector in Dukovany, the article mentions that this year the project will require some 6,000 assembly workers, which exceeds the capacity of the engineering enterprises taking part in it. Therefore, Vltavsky goes on to say, "it will not be possible to manage without foreign assemblers." Recruitment of additional manpower and assistance of soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army are also "contemplated."

Difficult, according to Vltavsky, will also be the tasks of the construction enterprises involved in the Dukovany project, all the more so as "this year they will no longer be able to rely on the assistance of Polish workers. To replace them, the construction sector will have to supply almost 300 welders, plus an additional 500 workers from other construction sites, as a substitute for soldiers who will be transferred from building to engineering work."

BRIEFS

NEW CHURCH AFFAIRS OFFICIAL -- In connection with Karel Hruza's retirement, Vladimir Janku was installed Tuesday as head of the Secretariat of Church Affairs attached to the office of the CSSR Government Presidium. He was inaugurated into the post by CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan in the presence of Vasil Bejda, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jan 83 p 2 AU]

SLANY MINE DEEPENING BEGINS -- The deepening of the skip pit -- 1,300 meters deep with a diameter of 8.5 meters -- of the Slany giant mine [velkodul] began on 4 January after 4 years of preparations. The mine contains 355 million tons of bituminous coal of which about half is recoverable. The first coal will be extracted in the final part of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The mine will yield annually up to 2.5 million tons of high-grade, mostly coking coal for at least 50 years. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jan 83 p 2 AU]

GDR PASTORAL LETTER PUBLISHED BY FRG PAPER

DW101153 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 4 Jan 83 p 5

["Text" of pastoral letter by GDR bishops dated 1 January 1983]

[Text] Dear brothers and sisters in the Lord:

The annual International Day of Prayer provides an occasion for us to express common pastoral words to you regarding the pressing problems of preserving and ensuring peace in the present time. There is no need for an extensive statement that every people and each individual are deeply worried about the great treasure of peace. Because of the increasing fear of a possible war, the terrible horrors of which cannot be fully imagined in view of modern weapons, the will for active peace service is gaining ground almost everywhere in the world. This is a hopeful sign that cannot be ignored. It also cannot be ignored that the engagement for peace is experiencing a strong impulse from the Christian religion. In its deepest essence, the Gospel of Jesus Christ is a message of peace, although the peace that Christ can give us is more comprehensive than the political peace with which the world is concerned today.

Our words are intended as a contribution to making the Catholic Church's standpoint clear to you in the current dispute on proper peace service. Above all, however, we want to encourage you with our pastoral letter to cling unswervingly to the conviction that peace is possible and that it is reasonable to work for it.

I. What is this optimism based on? When Christians discuss peace, they point out that peace is a gift from God in Jesus Christ. This point cannot be discarded as a pious phrase. The knowledge that comprehensive peace is a holy gift from God has a dual effect: It rejects the false hope that an eternal realm of peace can be established on earth; however, at the same time, it provides firmness and endurance to our peace activities. We know as Christians that the peace mentioned in the current discussions of peace is only part of what is termed "peace" (shalom) in the Bible. This peace means the comprehensive reconciliation and unity of the people with God, which has been given to us once and for all through Jesus' Easter victory and which we will experience in the new creation at the end of the world. Despite Jesus' Easter victory, as long as the world submits to the power of sin, the eternal realm of peace will remain a treasure for the future. We can hope, however, that despite our sins God will give us times of peace. From a Biblical point of view man's contribution to such peace consists of becoming aware of our own sin and being given redemption from sin through belief in Jesus, because peace with God is a prerequisite for peace among the people. Therefore peace between states and power blocs is not the highest good for Christians. Peace with God is more decisive for them. Whoever closes his eyes to the reality of sin in connection with the peace problem, will become susceptible to utopian dreams. Some people will not want to hear these statements, but we are convinced that only such statements can put all efforts for peace on a solid basis.

On the other hand, our faith does not allow us any form of resignation or even fear. Jesus Christ gives us the certainty that true life is not just wishful thinking, but is already a reality. The pronouncements of the church are, therefore, optimistic, although we are pressed hard by external resistance and some experiences of helplessness. God's mercy has already been given to us through Christ. Therefore, the church may proclaim this peace of God as a happy message even in times when world peace is threatened. Despite all the quarrels over the right methods to ensure peace, Christian action for peace among people, groups, and nations has an indestructible foundation on which we can always rebuild even when our efforts are unsuccessful: "We have peace in God through Jesus Christ our Lord" (Romans 5: 1).

II. This, then, is our basic conviction: Peace is possible; war is not an inevitable fate. But the church cannot present a concept of how to safeguard peace. This is not its mission. Just the same, the church cannot remain silent when it observes wrong developments which may well end up in doom; furthermore, it is aware of its obligation to advocate with all its authority the principles and values on which a just peace order is based. For this reason we present to you the following pronouncements, even at the risk of repeating some of what has already been known.

1. We bishops adopt the urgent demand of the holy father for a progressive, mutual, and verifiable disarmament of the power blocs. The arms race between East and West is an "intolerable nuisance." It turns the balance of forces into a balance of terror; it destroys the confidence between peoples and states; it intensifies the misery of the hungry people in the Third World. There must be a way of breaking up the inner logic of the arms race, of the urge for superiority over the potential adversary.

In conformity with the pronouncements of the popes we condemn any war planning which -- with whatever weapons -- is aimed at the destruction of whole cities or large areas including their populations. In any case, war with modern mass destruction weapons is in itself immoral and, consequently, damnable. In no war can the use of ABC [atomic, biological, chemical] weapons be justified, no matter why it may be waged. But conventional weapons, too, are reaching a constantly greater lethal perfection. In the event of a conflict they likewise threaten the civilian population of a combat theater. Hence, according to Pope John XXIII, it is no longer possible in our era to regard "war as the suitable means for restituting violated rights."

2. It is obvious that modern war technology leads the obsolete concept of "just wars" into a crisis. The ecclesiastical doctrine does not on principle advocate absolute pacifism, which means that under certain circumstances it considers the use of force permissible, indicated, or even imperative, for instance, where the right of the weaker needs to be protected. The church is aware that the evil in man can be so perfidious, persistent, and brutal that its devastating effect can be curbed only with force. The doctrine of the "just war," after all, did not maintain that war per se was a just matter. It rather intended to say that war, if inevitable, at least must be waged justly, which means for a just reason and with the appropriate means. In the case of localized conflicts this principle may very well be applicable. Yet, can it be applied also where violence strikes without any differentiation, such as in a war in which nuclear weapons are used? Is it not true in this case that the oft-derided ideal of nonviolence which Jesus Christ heralded to us in the Sermon on the Mount gains a hitherto unexpected rational argumentative strength? We understand the conscientious dismay of many people, especially young people, who are torn between a state's legitimate claim to defense readiness and the realization of the hopelessness of a guarantee of peace which puts its stakes on military superiority. There are no patent solutions for this distress in conscience. If at all, the threat with force can be justified only where this use of force convincingly defends the justice, freedom, and security of a nation against obvious malice. It is generally known, however, that the very concepts of justice and freedom are rather controversial in the world. In this particular instance the conscience of the individual will have to raise the question concerning inner credibility and external truthfulness of a claim to security. The conscience will be guided further by the pronouncement of the Holy Scriptures and the spirit of the Lord acting in the church to arrive at a judgment of its own. Here in our country, too, the church proposes to extend help and support to this end, learning in this process to more profoundly comprehend the Lord's will in this regard.

3. We welcome the fact that state legislation in the GDR also expressly recognizes the right to a free conscientious decision in the question concerning military service.

The "Ordinance of the National Defense Council in the GDR on the Establishment of Construction Units...dated 7 September 1964" regulates by law that conscripts rejecting service with arms for religious creed or similar reasons may perform substitute service without arms. This regulation continues to remain in effect even after the adoption of the new military service law dated 25 March 1982. Anyone making use of this legal option should be sure that this will not entail for him any disadvantages for his professional career -- embarked upon or yet to be embarked upon. It would also be desirable that reservists having served under arms be subsequently granted the option of unarmed service.

We would like to express our respect to those who refuse military service under arms for religious reasons. By the same token we respect the conviction of those who perform the service with arms in the hope to thus serve the cause of peace in the world. Beyond that we advocate the view that it should be possible to ponder and discuss other potential forms of a substitute military service. The longing for peace on the part of the young generation in our country should not be met with suspicion, but with frankness and confidence.

4. If we take all this into consideration and if we hold in high esteem that people following the word of Jesus decide in favor of nonviolence, we cannot keep quiet about defense instructions. The council warns: "The one who devotes himself to the task of education, particularly of young people, and who also forms public opinion, should consider it a heavy duty to awaken in everybody a new peace attitude." We observe with concern how the thinking in military categories is becoming more and more a part of school education and vocational training. It must be feared that such education will awaken preparedness for the solution of conflicts with violence, thus weakening the peace initiative in the coming generation. Moreover, the freedom to make a conscientious decision ought to be respected in schools and vocational training places with a view to premilitary training. The Berlin bishops conference earlier informed the GDR Government about its severe reservations regarding the introduction of defense instructions. We wish that more attention had been paid to our reservations. Current developments strengthen our reservations.

5. In this connection we point out again the educational right of parents which cannot be abandoned, and for which we bishops have spoken up repeatedly in public. "Parents may not abandon their educational right and nobody can take it away from them. Also, the state must pay attention to the will of the parents in its educational aims," we wrote to you in a common pastoral letter in the spring of 1981. We encourage those parents who work with all their strength that their children will be educated in the spirit and preparedness for peace, nonviolence, and tolerance. Where peaceableness develops on a small level, we may have hopes regarding peace in the world.

Dear parents, talk to your children about what they hear and what they feel. Have the courage to voice your judgement in an unambiguous way. See to it in your domestic education that the children do not become accustomed to violence through television or toys. Awaken preparedness in them mainly through your own example to reduce prejudice and to first embark on the way to understanding in conflicts. Create the experience for children that honest forgiveness will level trenches and can make the heart feel happy. And most of all, acquaint your children with Jesus Christ so that they will learn from His words and His life to be real apostles of peace.

6. Finally, in this pastoral letter which is devoted to the subject of "peace," we remind you of the world-overcoming power of prayer. The pleading call for peace for the world should imbue your private and communal prayer. Prayer, in the strength of belief, knows that the Lord has the power to give peace. The Lord can "do infinitely more than we can ask or conceive" (Ephesians 3: 20). Prayer moves the heart of the Lord and thus it moves the world. The plea for peace in prayer, therefore, is the Christians' fundamental peace service. Our unification with all Christians beyond the boundaries of our individual churches for common prayer in this concern must be welcomed. The common prayer of the Christians thus becomes a sign of peace.

Let us not be flustered by the charge that prayer is the mere alibi of those who otherwise do not wish to do anything for peace. The philosophy of peace also emerges from the prayer for peace, and this philosophy will have consequences for our actions.

Dear brothers and sisters, Pope Paul VI stated in a UN speech in 1965: "Peace does not materialize solely with the help of politics and the balance of forces and interests. It materializes with the help of the spirit, the ideas, the works of peace." Like fruit, peace between people emerges from certain basic spiritual attitudes. It appears where truth, justice, love, and freedom prevail. The church can provide a significant contribution to the enhancement of these spiritual bases of durable peace order. Its work will be most convincing wherever it wholly submits to the word of Jesus Christ's Gospel. This will not be possible without readiness to follow the cross. Yet, where in the world could a Christian or a church orienting themselves by the word of Jesus live completely without any contradiction? It is not the contradiction of the world that should alarm us, but solely the lack of works of peace in our midst. It should be our common concern that the Lord enable our church to perform convincing works of peace. Trusting in Christ's peace which is settled in our hearts we ask the Almighty God to bless you: the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

Vatican City Cites Letter

LD071940 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin: Bishops of the Berlin Episcopate Conference which consists of all the bishops of the GDR together with Cardinal designate Joachim Meisner, have announced a pastoral letter for World Peace Day. It was read from the pulpits of all Catholic churches in the GDR. The bishops state, among other things:

Together with a growing fear of the possibility of war, the horror of which is simply unimaginable because of fearsome modern weapons, a desire for active service for peace is spreading throughout the world. This is a sign of hope which cannot be denied. Nor can it be overlooked that a strong impulse to work for peace is formed precisely by the Christian faith. The Gospel of Jesus Christ, in its deepest significance, is an address for peace. And the peace which Christ can give us has a broader range than the political peace for which the world is striving today.

Further on in their letter, the East German bishops raise the matter of abstaining from arms-bearing military service by young people on religious and moral grounds. They state that GDR legislation allows the possibility to decline to bear arms by choosing service in Pioneer units. Whoever uses this legal possibility, the bishops write, should have the assurance that there will be no consequences in future professional work because of this. The bishops also suggest that young people who decline to bear arms in military service should have the possibility of choosing various alternative services.

The GDR bishops also raise the matter of bringing up children for peace. We note with anxiety, they write, that thinking in military terms comes more and more into the contents of school education and professional training in the GDR. The bishops state that they have already addressed a letter to the government of that country in connection with the introduction of military training into the school program. Further development of the situation forces them to renew their reservations.

At the end of the letter for World Peace Day, the East German bishops remind parents of their obligation to bring up children in the spirit of peace. They call for prayers for peace.

TISCH ADDRESSES KARL MARX WORK COLLECTIVES

LD081356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 8 Jan (ADN) -- The results of the important meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Pact were an important contribution to arms limitation and disarmament. This was stated on Saturday in Karl-Marx-Stadt by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee. During an exchange of experiences with work collectives bearing the name of Karl Marx, he stressed that the implementation of the new peace proposal put forward at the Prague meeting would be a decisive step toward improving the international situation and creating an atmosphere making progress in the cause of detente and peaceful cooperation between peoples possible.

Harry Tisch called upon the Karl Marx collectives to use all their initiative, care, and discipline to exhaust all opportunities that exist in the GDR for the development of economic performance. "Just as struggle was the essential element of life for Marx, so we as trade unionists want to continue his work in our time under the leadership of the SED, and not to be lacking in militancy," the speaker said.

COMBAT GROUPS START 1983 TRAINING COMPETITION

AU071037 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jan 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) --"Under the slogan '30 years of combat groups of the workers class -- for the reliable protection of the worker-peasant power,' combat group collectives of the GDR started the competition in the new training year of 1983." The Otto Buchwitz Combat Group Battalion had called for this, and the fighters and commanders want to further universally strengthen and reliably protect the socialist home country with excellent achievements in production and in political combat training. The socialist defense education in the work collectives and enterprise sponsored schools is to win young citizens for the armed organs.

GDR 'STRONGLY' PROTESTS FRG BORDER INCURSION

LD071600 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] A boat belonging to the FRG Border Protection Force has made a provocative violation of the GDR state border on Lake Berstorff in Hagenow Kreis. With two members of the FRG Border Protection Force on board, it crossed the clearly visible marker buoys and penetrated 300 yards into the waters of the GDR.

The GDR's permanent mission in the FRG has made a strong protest to this provocative act to the Federal Chancellor's Office. The expectation was expressed that effective measures will be introduced to prevent such acts, which are contrary to international law.

SED'S SCHUELER, DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

LD101136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1015 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Algiers, 10 Jan (ADN) -- A GDR delegation led by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in the Algerian capital today for several days of talks. It was cordially welcomed on its arrival at the airport by Algerian Minister of Planning and National Development Abdelhamid Brahimi, at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

HONECKER RECEIVES U.S., BENIN AMBASSADORS

U.S. Envoy's Farewell Visit

LD071624 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received U.S. Ambassador Herbert S. Okrun for his farewell visit. The two men expressed the hope that bilateral relations between the GDR and the United States will continue to develop for the benefit of the two peoples and will contribute to the consolidation of peace. Erich Honecker asked Ambassador Okrun, whom he thanked for his efforts for businesslike and constructive cooperation, to convey best wishes to the U.S. President, Ronald Reagan.

Benin Ambassador Presents Credentials

LD061748 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Timothee Mevo, ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin, to be presented with his credentials. They underlined their determination during the meeting to further develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states on the basis of joint efforts to consolidate peace and to the advantage of both sides.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH BULGARIA -- Berlin, 7 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria are to further deepen their traditional cooperation in heavy engineering, electrical engineering and electronics, and in the chemical industry. This emerges from a protocol for the exchange of goods in 1983 signed in Berlin on Friday. GDR exports to Bulgaria will include machine tools as well as strip mining equipment, rotary cranes, textile, and agricultural machinery. Supplies and services for the rolling mill in Burgas, built there with GDR support, will be continued as planned. Bulgaria is to supply the GDR with lifting and handling equipment, industrial robots, peripheral computer equipment, and heavy engineering products. Fruit, vegetables, drinking wine and tobacco will also be imported from Bulgaria. [Excerpts] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 7 Jan 83 LD]

SZOT COUNCIL REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD071736 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Beudapest, January 7 (MTI) -- Friday's board session of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) stated that in 1982 the international relations of Hungarian trade unions intensified. Hungary is actively participating in worldwide efforts to carry out the resolutions of the 10th World Trade Union Congress last year, including the setting up of the European Commission of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Particular attention was paid to the development of relations with trade unions of socialist countries. The Hungarian-Czechoslovak secretarial conferences were considered extremely useful and are to be extended to other countries. It was pointed out that the information system should be improved and that a larger number of concerted actions of international forums are required.

Relations have been expanded with developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and financial aid granted to 25 trade unions. A few weeks' course was organized for 100 activists of five countries, medical treatment given to several veterans and scholarships granted for young people. In the spirit of solidarity Polish children were given a holiday in Hungary, and trade union talks with Western partners were evaluated as an important contribution to a realistic assessment of conditions in Poland.

The board session urged a continued expansion of international (?relations) and improvement of existing forms of cooperation. More importance is to be given to the education of activists from developing countries and it was considered that dialogues with capitalist partners should serve the development of East-West relations.

MEHES-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FINLAND

LD101204 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 10 (MTI) -- A Hungarian delegation, headed by Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, left for Finland Monday at the invitation of Esko Ollila, minister of trade and industry. The Hungarian delegation is to have talks with Finnish industrialists on the state and development of Finniah-Hungarian industrial cooperation.

NATURAL GAS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD061820 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 6 (MTI) -- Mineralimpex Foreign Trading Company and Soyuzgazexport Foreign Trading Association have signed this year's Hungarian-Soviet natural gas agreement. The Soviet Union is to deliver a total of 3,500 million cubic metres to Hungary, 2,800 million under the Orenburg agreement and the remainder in direct trade. The Soviet gas deliveries are to cover one-third of Hungary's demand.

BRIEFS

NEW ENTERPRISE MANAGER GROUP -- The Secretariat of Enterprise Managers has been formed in the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. The essence of the new service is that it provides aid for the organization of business and specialist talks. Among other things it makes it possible for discussions to be conducted in adequate circumstances in the chamber's headquarters. The partners have at their disposal telephones and telex; in fact, they can duplicate and mail written material on location. The office also undertakes the organization of programs for foreign businessmen and it can provide interpreters for the discussions. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Jan 83 LD]

PAP CORRESPONDENT ON REAGAN'S 8 JAN ADDRESS

LD092136 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 9 Jan 83

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington 9 Jan -- An address made by President Ronald Reagan on radio yesterday on U.S.-Soviet relations indicated, on the one hand, that the President perfectly understood the superior meaning of the state of relations between the two super powers for the present time and would wish to introduce into those relations as much normalization as possible, and, on the other hand, unequivocally proved that Reagan was not going to give up the policy of armaments, attempts to gain military edge over the USSR, and what's even worse that he ma[illegible]e progress in the U.S.-Soviet dialogue dependent on a number of political conditions.

The President's address has been worded in such a way that in fact one can find in it both confirmation of the administration's good will, its will for peace and detente and an explicit confirmation of a decision to continue the programme of armaments as well as confirmation of deep mistrust or simply prejudice against the Soviet Union.

Once again Reagan accused the Soviet Union of speeding up armaments in the 1970's, of pursuing peace- and security-violating policy in Afghanistan, the Middle East, and finally in Poland. Those states and regions were mentioned not without reason. The U.S. expected to strengthen its position there and create bridge heads of threat for the Soviet Union.

A part of his address dealing with disarmament negotiations began with a pragmatic and optimistically sounding introduction but was followed by a number of expressions putting in question the good will of the other side and including unnecessary [words indistinct] insulting instructions.

With its double character and mixed feelings it arouses in the listeners and readers, the address proves, however, that the radically conservative Reagan administration is slowly departing from militant anti-Soviet rhetoric, from slanders which gave and served nothing, and that, with all the resistance and prejudice, it begins to recognize the superior significance and absolute necessity of peaceful, composed and uninterrupted dialogue with the Soviet partner.

POLITYKA OBSERVER COMMENTS ON DEBT TO WEST

LD071944 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jan -- Zygmunt Szeliga, eminent economic observer, in an article on the theme of problems of the Polish economy 1983-1985 published in the latest edition of the weekly POLITYKA writes:

Poland entered 1982 with about $25 million of debt (including interest) owed to the West. Since spring the trade balance with the West has begun to improve due to the sharp reduction, by about 30 percent, in imports which in the present economic situation of the Polish People's Republic results in great difficulties in supplying industry and agriculture and also results in the almost total lack of goods from countries with freely convertible currency. Due to the resumption of coal exports Poland managed to maintain exports to the West at the 1981 level and to achieve a positive balance of 1 billion in trade with the West.

Western bankers are either very little or not at all interested in the difficulties caused to Poland by the reduction in imports. The main importance to them is that the Polish People's Republic for the first time since 1971 recorded a positive dollar balance in trade and payments.

This is the basic index by which Western banks assess the Polish People's Republic's economic situation and the tendencies within it. Thanks to this, the main talks with the banks were easier in 1982 than in the previous year in spite of the state of martial law and the position of Western politicians. The agreement with 500 banks embraced only about 40 percent of all Poland's obligations with regard to the West in 1982. The remainder comprises guaranteed credits which must be discussed not with the banks but with the governments of 15 Western countries. These talks were not held at all due to the obdurate position of the Reagan administration.

On the other hand, creditors did not declare Poland bankrupt and did not try to recover even part of the funds owed. Unlike the question of talks and accepting the Polish People's Republic into the IMF, which were also blocked by the Reagan administration, here cold economic calculation has the upper hand over political emotions and this clearly shows that declaring Poland bankrupt is not advantageous for the West.

The improvement of the dollar's position in the world monetary system was a factor which paradoxically improved the Polish People's Republic's balance of payments with the West in 1982. Therefore, in spite of the fact that Poland did not repay any credit, and only part of the interest on them, the general state of indebtedness calculated in dollars at the start of 1983 is the same as it was a year ago. This of course is a side factor without particular importance since Poland took out the majority of its credits in currencies other than the dollar and in these the Polish People's Republic's real indebtedness increased by the amount of the unrepayed interest.

This discussion on the tendencies of the balance of payments with the West in 1982 was necessary to provide a clear foundation for the thesis contained in the decisions of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic that in 1983 Poland's indebtedness will increase by a further $3 billion and will also increase, although to a lesser extent in 1984 and 1985. Indeed there is no alternative. It is difficult to count on a sudden increase in exports. It is also impossible further to reduce imports (if only because of their importance for exports).

Neither can we pass over in silence Poland's interests in the ruble zone. From mid-1980 Poland became a debtor to the socialist countries primarily in connection with Soviet deliveries of goods on credit which were so important for its economy. At the present time this indebtedness approaches R3.5 billion, and during the year it will increase by a further R1 billion. It is doubtful whether Poland will manage to maintain such a tendency in subsequent years. A sober approach must make one reckon on at least a small deficit in trade exchange.

Such are the present and future realities of the Polish economy against the background of the world economy. We can say that this is simple arithmetic in which nothing or very little can change. Even in the event of the most advantageous, for Poland, economic situation in the USSR and in the event of the West's acceptance of Polish ideas of a global agreement concerning the total indebtedness, and the acceptance of Poland into the IMF, the conditions for the Polish economy will be the same and will remain so for several years: Strict economy in imports and maximum efforts in exports with all the consequences stemming from this for the internal market and the whole internal economic situation.

RAUL CASTRO ARRIVES; MEETS JARUZELSKI, CZYREK

LD071854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, has arrived in Warsaw at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee and the Polish Government.

During talks Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed the Cuban guest on the current sociopolitical and economic situation in our country, the implementation of the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the efforts of the PZPR and the government to overcome the crisis and strengthen socialist Poland. Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the significance of Polish-Cuban friendship and cooperation and the importance of further deepening and consolidating it. This is in the interest of both our states and serves the cause of peace in the world.

Raul Castro Ruz described the situation in his country and described the implementation of the program laid down by the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. He expressed full support for the policies and activities of the PZPR aimed at socio-political and economic normalization in Poland. Poland and Cuba resolutely oppose the U.S. policy of pressure and attempts to interfere. They are in favor of the policy of strengthening peace and counteracting tensions in international relations, Raul Castro Ruz said.

The Cuban guest also met Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of PZPR Central Committee. Current problems of cooperation between the two parties and countries were discussed. The significance of the exchange of experiences in party work, especially in ideological and instructional activity, was emphasized. Certain international questions were also discussed.

1983 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC IN WARSAW

LD081736 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 Jan -- Poland and the People's Republic of China signed a 1983 trade agreement here today after which began at the start of this year. It was agreed that the value of mutual trade exchange this year would amount to more than 400 million Swiss francs -- close to the peak level of 1979, and would mean a 50 per cent rise on the last year's figure.

Polish imports from China will embrace tungsten ore, antimony, mercury, paraffin, some agricultural produce like rice, edible oil and tea, textile products, footwear and overalls, cotton and silk fabrics.

The agreement provides for a balance in mutual trade, and Poland will export to China metallurgical products, chemicals including polyethylene, polypropylene, sulphur, soda, and machines and installations -- including textile machines and coal mining equipment. Spare parts for machines delivered in the previous years will make a considerable slice of the Polish exports. As regards agricultural produce, this year Poland will export only a certain quantity of sugar to China.

Both sides agreed to strive to increase during the year the quotas set in the present accord.

USSR HEALTH MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD071756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Members of the USSR Health Ministry delegation visiting our country have met with journalists at the Ministry of Health and Social Security in Warsaw. The chairman of the delegation, Sergey Burenkov, USSR minister of health, outlined the activities and main problems of the Soviet health service. He said that this year's Soviet health service budget is twice as big as 15 years ago, amounting to R16 billion. This means that 4 percent of the state budget is earmarked for the health service. He emphasised that his visit to Poland has been a great advantage to both sides, since it made it possible to have a better knowledge of the problems of the Polish and Soviet health services and to discuss and make more precise specific activities with the aim of improving cooperation in this field, particularly sicentific cooperation.

Delegation Leaves

LD082104 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 Jan -- A delegation of the Soviet Health Ministry led by Sergey Burenkov, the minister and chairman of the CEMA Commission for Health Protection, ended today its four-day visit to Poland paid at the invitation of the Polish minister of health and social welfare, Tadeusz Szelachowski.

The Soviet visitors held a series of meetings with representatives of party and state authorities. Matters connected with bilateral cooperation in health protection and medical sciences were covered. Special emphasis was laid on scientific cooperation in the years 1983-1985. Talks at the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare focused on production and distribution of medicines and medical equipment in the CEMA member countries. The visitors also saw a number of medical establishments in Warsaw and Katowice.

PRON PRESIDIUM MEMBERS ON NATIONAL CONGRESS

LD072228 Warsaw PAP in English 2157 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 7 Jan -- Preparations are in progress for a congress of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON) due to convene probably early in May, journalists were told at a meeting with members of the Presidium of the PRON Provisional National Council today. Present at the meeting were members of the PRON supreme body, including Professor Jerzy Ozdowski, Sejm (parliamentary) deputy speaker, and Professor Marian Orzechowski, PUWP CC secretary.

Speaking to the gathering, Professor Orzechowski stressed that the Provisional Council will never impose any top-level solutions to the PRON lower levels, which will be able to initiate and develop their activities freely.

Professor Jerzy Ozdowski recalled the attitude of the Catholic Church to PRON and referred to an earlier statement by Poland's primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp who expressed support for the Committees of National Redemption being set up then. The church follows with kind attention the development of PRON and, if it is an authentic movement realizing the idea of dialogue and agreement, it would actively join in the movement.

The PRON congress will be attended by some 2,000 democratically elected delegates representing all links, milieus and regions of the movement. Meanwhile, a programme of PRON activities and the movement's statutes are being prepared to be submitted to broad social consultation before the congress.

RAKOWSKI ADDRESSES SOCIAL CONSULTATIVE GROUP

LD072205 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] The Social Consultative Commission held a plenary session today. The commission was set up by the Council of State as an advisory and information body helping the emerging new trade unions. The commission approved the provisions of the training system for the trade unions' aktiv. It also approved the general outline of a plan providing for intervention by the Presidium of the Social Consultative Commission in matters to do with the establishment and activities of trade unions in work places. Problems connected with transferring to new unions the property of the former trade union organizations in workplaces and issues concerning social welfare commissions in workplaces were discussed.

During the proceedings Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski outlined the sociopolitical situation in the country. He announced that after an interval of 12 months the Trade Union Committee of the Council of Minsiters will soon resume work. Measures will also be taken to ensure that the new trade unions occupy the place they deserve in public life and that they participate in making decisions on matters affecting employees.

JUSTICE MINISTER CITED ON TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

LD082104 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 8 Jan -- Justice Minister Professor Sylwester Zawadzki told the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily that "prospects have now emerged for the return to all normally operating legal regulations and full restoration of all the citizens' rights," and stressed the transitional character of some rigours of the martial law suspension period.

He said that "certain legal rigours of the transitional period were indispensable. Our (the authorities') conducts so far has proved that we are not afraid of the political adversary, which is not to say that we underestimate him. The opposition, although shattered and pushed into the underground, is still active and is vigorously supported by Western ideological subversion centres. Therefore it is at present indispensable to [words indistinct] the road to spreading that activity which would mean a return to the period from before December 1981," said Professor Zawadzki. "It is apparent that for the average law-abiding citizen regulations of the martial law suspension period amount only to some inconvenience," the minister added.

The justice minister stressed that at the same time the process of framing laws of a durable character continues. He pointed out that the laws approved over the last year "are an expression of profound reconstruction of our social, political and economic relations. They form the foundation on which construction of the shape of socialist Poland commensurate to social hopes and aspirations will rest. Just as the process of transformations has not been completed yet, so the process of further adaptation of the law to the realities of our sociopolitical and eocomic realities continues and will go on," Minister Zawadzki said.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON MASS MEDIA SEMINAR

AU100941 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Jan 83 p 2

[PAP report: "Tasks of the Mass Media"]

[Text] On 7 January a seminar ended in Warsaw which was organized by the PZPR Central Committee's press, radio and television department and which discussed the current tasks facing the mass media in the implementation of the country's political, social and economic stabilization program. The following took part in the seminar: PZPR voivodship committee propaganda secretaries, editors-in-chief of regional PZPR dailies and weeklies, of sociocultural periodicals and of regional Polish radio and TV stations; and directors of district bureaus for the control of publications and shows.

On the second day of the seminar its participants met with Jan Glowczyk, alternate Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, who presented in his speech the polticial and ideological conditions necessary for propaganda activity this year. PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek discussed the current situation in agriculture and the main goals of the state's agricultural policy. Boguslaw Stachura, vice minister of internal affairs, presented a report on the state of the nation's security and law and order during suspension of martial law.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PZPR'S ATTITUDE TO NEW UNIONS

AU071630 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Jan 83 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska article: "The First Days"]

[Text] On 1 January the registered trade unions gained all the rights bestowed on them by the Sejm law and began a new chapter of the trade union movement's history in Poland.

The first trade union activities are taking place amid continuing varied moods. Hopes continue to mingle with doubts. Only the practical activities of the trade unions and administrative bodies will provide answers to many questions. This very climate imparts special significance to the next days, weeks and months.

The legal framework for trade union activities is very extensive and makes it possible to protect employee interests, to share in the decisions made by enterprises and to determine the living conditions of work forces. Those who have set up trade unions in 2,500 enterprises -- many other enterprises are still waiting for registration -- showed their willingness to work, their faith in the meaning of work and their courage to take on work, which means that new trade union aktivs have emerged. The workers self-government movement, which is another form of work forces' organization, anticipated the trade union movement by just a few months. This is why we can speak of a joint start of the trade unions and workers self-government movement, which together constitute a factor without which there can be no economic reform. They are institutions of workers democracy.

However, the trade unions, which are present in just over 90 percent of enterprises and which embrace larger or smaller groups of workers, are at various stages of development. We could ponder whether the time that has been available ever since possibilities for organizing trade unions were created has been used productively and whether we can regard the present results as better or worse than those expected. The answer to this depends on how we view the development of trade unions.

If we recall the situation of a year ago, today's state of affairs must be appraised as bearing out the correctness of the decision to set up the trade union movement anew. If we view the trade unions' possessions and influence in the light of the urgent needs of society, working people and the economy as well as of the needs of national agreement under new conditions, then the situation can hardly be called satisfactory. As always, this is a case of common sense and realism enjoining us to see the line dividing the possible from the desirable and to draw the possible closer to the desirable in a conscious and prudent manner.

The party defined its attitude to the nature of the trade union movement at its ninth congress and declared itself in favor of strong and self-governing trade unions equipped with broad powers as a necessary element of socialist democracy. This attitude has not changed in any way. It has made it mandatory for all party organizations and levels to support the emerging trade unions and to assist them wherever their rights are threatened.

Party members cannot and must not be absent from among those people who organize new trade unions. From the very beginning of the workers' movement, participation in trade union activities has been a party duty and one of the basic methods of reaching the workers class with the party's idea and program. Anyone who might expect the party to abandon this fundamental principle is bound to be disappointed.

Equally disappointed will be those who might think that trade unions can again be commanded and governed. Party members in trade unions have only those rights that their nonparty comrades have. In addition, they have the party duty to observe the principle of self-government and of the inviolability of trade union rights.

It seems to me most important that this truth about the party's attitude toward the trade union movement should accompany the first activities of trade unions in enterprises. Regardless of the extent of the present influence, the new trade unions are facing the long haul of gradually winning over the work forces. This haul can be made shorter only by daily proving what trade unions are able to do to protect employee interests, to equitably distribute benefits, to safeguard work, to reduce the burdens of daily living and to establish humane people-to-people relations based on respect. Let us not delude ourselves; a year without trade unions has created within administrative bodies at various levels not only a yearning for trade union views, but the habit of getting along without such views. In many enterprises, department and managing sectors, trade union views are a domain that has to be conquered anew. The sooner and the more effectively this domain is reconquered, the sooner will the working people find their organization in the trade union movement. However, let us not delude ourselves in thinking that the time is over and done with when the organization presenting itself to the working people as a trade union had only one program: to present demands and postulates. The new trade unions must reintroduce from scratch the elementary awareness that only that which is consistent with the laws can be demanded. They must do this because they would not be able to cope with their duties to the working people without regaining general acceptance of these simple principles.

That is why the consistent attitude of every party organization -- in line with the ninth congress decisions -- toward the trade union in every enterprise and of every work force is now so important, perhaps more important than we realize.

TRYBUNU LUDU SUMMARIZES 1982 CRIMINAL OFFENSES

AU071816 Warsaw TRYBUNU LUDU in Polish 4 Jan 83 p 5

[Report signed '(ROC)': "A Bad Year for Offenders"]

[Text] The introduction of martial law regulations has increased public security. The resolute measures taken by prosecuting organs have not only put a stop to the growing wave of criminality but brought about a clear-cut reduction in the number of criminal offenses, particularly those which endanger the citizens' lives and health.

The flood of property offenses, especially theft and breaking and entering public buildings, was successfully checked. Theft during breaking and entering homes and private workplaces, stealing from cars and rape continue to be a problem. The number of such offenses rose by over 14 percent.

Last year seven plane hijacking attempts were recorded, three of which were successful. Some 34 people were detained at airports or on board planes while attempting to hijack them. The scale of the menace of terrorism is evidenced by the fact that 1,144 firearms, 48,000 rounds of ammunition and 121 kg of explosives were confiscated from various people.

Alcohol continues to play a signifcant role in all offenses. However, the streets of our towns have become safer thanks to the intensified activities of the milita. Some 112,000 people were charged with committing various offenses under the influence of alcohol, 62,000 of them for disturbing the peace and public order and 47,000 for driving cars in an intoxicated state.

The present socioeconomic crisis has contributed to a growth in so-called economic offenses involving thefts of public property, economic waste and speculation. These phenomena are not only troublesome and impovirish national property but strike at the interests of those with the lowest salaries.

During the past 11 months only, 73,964 economic and speculative offenses were revealed throughout the country. Proceedings were instituted in 61,474 of these offenses and 35,367 people appeared or will appear before the courts. Over half the offenses brought to light concerned profiteering and posed a particular threat to all state and cooperative activities in the food economy, to the construction industry, to the building material economy as well as, traditionally, to commerce, its systems and its supply cells.

Preliminary proceedings were instituted against 432 persons who acquired illegal fortunes, and 216 persons who were suspected of illegally amassing wealth were arrested. The sum total of their property was valued at over Zl billion.

The constant presence of the militia in public places and the intensification of repressive action toward offenders led to a return to and consolidation of public order and the security of all citizens in 1982. These are appreciable phenomena. However, the fight against certain offenses, particularly economic ones, cannot only be the concern of the militia. It must be taken on by society as a whole.

TV CARRIES PRON LEADERS' GREETINGS TO GLEMP

LD072050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the Provisional National Council of PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth], and General Secretary Marian Orzechowski have conveyed congratulations and best wishes to Polish primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp. The message says:

In connection with the primate's elevation to the rank of cardinal, we convey to Your Eminence congratulations and best wishes for all prosperity on behalf of the Provisional National Council of PRON. We express the feelings of all participants in this growing movement, which encompasses believers and nonbelievers who see service to the homeland as their civic duty.

We wish that the primate's important pastoral and civic service will contribute to the good of Poland and of the Poles.

VATICAN CITES MACHARSKI'S EPIPHANY HOMILY

LD091734 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Last Thursday, the Feast of Epiphany, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, metropolitan of Krakow, celebrating a holy mass in Wawel Cathedral, presented his New Year wishes to the faithful of the archdiocese. The cardinal referred in his homily to the same feast celebrated last year, and recalled what he said then and what he has been proclaiming for 4 years, since the moment he became bishop of Krakow -- namely, and we quote:

[Read by announcer] The right and duty of dialogue and not violence; the right and duty of justice; the right and duty of freedom toward God, the truth, culture and science. I proclaimed the right and duty of concern for good, for the family, for the fatherland, of shared concern for Poland, concern in joint responsibility and shared participation in the civic rights and duties. A year ago I said: There is only one way out; one has to enter into dialogue with society, but a dialogue between people who are free and equal. A year ago I said that I would not recant and that I would not forget this program. On today's feast, alongside the tomb of St Stanislaw, I would like to say this to you once again: We will not recant and will not forget this program. For it is inscribed in the heart and conscience of every one of us. I revert to this, despite my awareness that the question may arise! Is that not practicising politics from the altar? [end Macharski]

The question of relations between Christianity and the state authorities is a very old one. It began with the person of Christ Jesus 2,000 years ago. For it was around this very Epiphany that the suspicion arose that the new thing that had come into being was coming to seize power, to come and sit on the thrones of political power. The historical life of Jesus Christ began with this lack of clarity, this suspicion, and came to an end through them. When Christ stood in his bonds in front of Pilate, Pilate asked him: So, are you a king? One has to inscribe Christ's response clearly in one's thoughts, faith and attitude: My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, my servants would fight to prevent me being betrayed. I am a king. For that I was born, and that is why I came into the world -- to bear witness to the truth. Between the time of Bethlehem and the court in the heart of Jerusalem, 30 or 20 years had passed. The problem was resolved by the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, but this was merely an illusory solution, for together with His resurrection the reply returned: The church took it to its heart and in every generation it has to repeat Christ's renunciation of the desire for political power, and, under suspicion, it has in every generation to admit it has been sent to enable God to reign in the consciences of men.

That is why, brothers and sisters, Cardinal Macharski went on to say: I repeat the church's call for the rights of man and society, without which man is unable to carry out his duties to himself, to his nearest and dearest, to culture and science, to the fatherland, and to the world. I repeat this, undeterred and unyieldingly. You, too, do the same with me!

Referring to the declaration of American bishops against nuclear war and expenditure on new atomic deterrent systems in their country, Cardinal Macharski said: They listened to no other arguments than those of the Gospel and of conscience. Such was their right, their duty, even when they had to swim against the current of those in power. They did not directly interfere in public affairs, but appealed to them through human consciences, by referring to the love of life, by appealing to the human instinct for self-preservation. And people recognized this right. What would it be like if on this continent, and here, a bishop were not able on the basis of the Gospel and his conscience, on the basis of no other arguments than those of the Gospel and Christian conscience alone, to talk of the inviolable rights of man and society, and if he were not able to say that a way must be found for a good that is not illusory, in a truth that is not illusory, to function in a social life that is not fictional?

The metropolitan of Krakow then addressed his wishes to the holy father and said: Once again we must present our wishes for the holy father. I have already conveyed them in various ways, but we here must still utter them together. What should one say? What do people say when they meet him: wishes for good health and strength. But there is one more thing I say: Knowing the heart of the holy father, the heart of Poland, we wish that this year his fatherland will be able to meet him in a truly human and Godly fashion. What is more, I say: with dignity and in Godly fashion. With dignity and in a human way.

GLEMP: PAPAL VISIT SIGN OF PEACE FOR POLES

LD071924 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] On the feat of the manifestation of Christ yesterday Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp delivered a homily at Warsaw Cathedral in which, speaking about the universal, whole-mankind nature of the feast, he stressed the need for a continuous dialogue among people with simultaneous respect for the existing differences, both on the national and international scale. This is of particular significance in today's complicated times, when the world stands on the edge of war.

The primate of Poland said that society is not a building material pliable to architect's designs. It cannot be shaped in accordance with preset plans. It is alive and is governed by its separate, national laws of development, and these laws should be respected. Archbishop Glemp also spoke about a tendency, characteristic in man, to search for a community with others. He drew attention to the fact that unsuccessful attempts at world unification in accordance with the medieval method have not put people off searching for new methods of getting closer and unifying. Part of the world bases this unity on free economic activity and big capital which easily crosses all kinds of borders. Another states that it has discovered laws which govern the society, and through a communal nature of the ownership of the means of production it desires with great force, or violence, to lead humanity to such a community.

The church, however, does not speak about organizational unity. For the church a unity of human nature, human dignity, and primarily equal recognition in the belief in the patriomony of God himself are important.

Concerning the anticipated visit of the holy father to our homeland, the primate of Poland stressed its religious and national significance. He said that we are all looking forward to the arrival of John Paul II, and that is what we are praying for, at the same time basing ourselves on the general church and desiring fraternity of nations in peace. The holy father's visit to Poland is to be a sign of this peace among Poles, so that the manifestation of Jesus Christ is noticeable as the truth, justice, and possibility of true dialogue. At the end of the homily in Warsaw Cathedral Archbishop Jozef Glemp asked the faithful to pray for him, so that his service for the church and the nation be in accordance with the will of God.

PASSPORT OFFICE: TRAVEL REGULATIONS UNCHANGED

LD071808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] In connection with the announcement concerning principles of allocation of hard currency for travel abroad, the Ministry of Internal Affairs passport office explains that current regulations governing the principles of such travel have not been changed. In accordance with these, individual tourist travel and visits may take place only on the basis of received invitations. This also applies to those retirement age or older.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT FARES TO RISE 1 FEBRUARY

LD052106 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 5 Jan -- Bus, tram, and trolleybus fares in Poland's municipal transport will rise to 3 zlotys (roughly three U.S. cents) as of February 1, against 1.5 zlotys for bus fares and 1 zloty for tram and trolleybus fares so far, the Warsaw evening paper EXPRESS WIECZORNY reported today. Express bus fares will jump from three zlotys now to 10 zlotys, the paper said. Pensioners and their spouses, school children, high school and university students, and war veterans will be charged half the fares.

The rise in municipal transport fares was decreed by the minister for administration, local economy, and environmental protection last December 21, and is the first such rise in fifteen years. Last year's state subsidies to municipal transport totalled a formidable 39,000 million zlotys, and the rise would have to be six- or seven-fold to balance the incomes and expenses, EXPRESS said.

CEAUSESCU HONORS HUSAK ON HIS 70TH BIRTHDAY

Award Conferred

AU091428 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Text] By a presidential decree signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Order of the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania First Class With Sash was conferred on Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, for his outstanding contribution to developing cooperation between the RCP and the CPCZ and between Romania and Czechoslovakia, to strengthening the friendship between the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples, and to promoting the general cause of socialism, international peace and cooperation, and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

On the same occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu sent a cable of cordial congratulations to Comrade Gustav Husak. The cable expresses the conviction that by acting in the spirit of decisions and agreements concluded at the summit level, the relations of friendship and manysided cooperation between our parties and countries will continuously expand and deepen, in the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism and peace, detente and cooperation in the world.

Congratulations Cabled

AU101057 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR

Esteemed Comrade Husak, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and myself, I take pleasure in conveying to you warm, comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of your 70th birthday.

Our party and people are familiar with your fruitful activities as head of the CPCZ and of the Czechoslovak state, performed for the benefit of the Czech and Slovak peoples, and with your noteworthy contribution to the remarkable achievements attained in building the new society in your country and to promoting the cause of socialism and peace.

We highly appreciate your contribution to developing the relations of close cooperation between the RCP and the CPCZ and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR.

I want to express my conviction that, by acting in the spirit of our joint decisions and agreements, the relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between our parties and countries will continuously strengthen and deepen, in the interests of our peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace, detente and cooperation in the world.

On your jubilee anniversary, we wholeheartedly convey to you, dear Comrade Husak, the most sincere wishes for a long life, great working vigor and new successes in your highly responsible activities devoted to the development and prosperity of the CSSR.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBA'S NATIONAL DAY

AU071217 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 83 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana

The national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, the 24th anniversary of liberation day, offers us the pleasant opportunity to extend sincere congratulations and cordial greetings to the Communist Party of Cuba, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the friendly Cuban people, on behalf of the RCP, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Romanian people.

Expressing satisfaction with the upward trend of Romanian-Cuban relations, we are convinced that, in acting in the spirit of understanding concluded during summit meetings, the friendship, solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to constantly deepen in all areas to the benefit of the Romanian and Cuban peoples and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace, of respect for national independence and of establishing a new world ecoromic order.

On your national holiday, we want to extend wishes for increasingly greater successes in building the new society, for socialist Cuba's constant progress and for the Cuban people's well-being and happiness.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

COMPARISON OF CEAUSESCU NEW YEAR MESSAGE

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian of 3 January carries on page 1 the New Year message addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Romanian people on 31 December 1982. Comparison of the SCINTEIA version with the AGERPRES English rendering published in the 3 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page H 5, reveals the two to be virtually identical, and permits the following corrections:

Page H 5, paragraph two, line one reads in SCINTEIA: Citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we are closing the year 1982....

Same page, same paragraph, line seven reads in SCINTEIA: ...per inhabitant, we have implemented unswervingly the measures....

Page H 6, paragraph four, line one reads in SCINTEIA: The activity to be carried out next year will focus on the implementation....

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO PHILIPPINES -- By presidential decree Comrade Magdalena Filipas has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Philippines. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Dec 82 p 7 AU]

SUNDIC SCORES BLOCS, URGES ANDROPOV-REAGAN MEET

LD072301 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] A statement was published in Moscow this evening from the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Poliburo, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. It calls on the Western bloc to study carefully the messages of the recent Warsaw Pact summit meeting in Prague. Analyzing the results of the meeting, the Soviet party and state leadership brought to the fore the imporance of the agreement reached on action by the fraternal socialist countries in the struggle against the detente and the development of international cooperation, as they stated, and concluded that it is up to the United States and NATO allies to decide whether to take advantage of the possibility of ending the arms race. In connection with this news, here is our foreign policy commentary by Milika Sundic:

If we proceed from the assumption that the member countries of the Atlantic pact will not accept the offer of the Warsaw seven, and that on the other hand they will also not have any valid arguments for assessing the Warsaw meeting as being simply to spite the West, then we can assume that the first months of this year will herald fresh reexamination of everything that has brought the world to the present crisis -- most of which has been mainly sponsored by the military blocs themselves.

Since neither of the two rival camps recognizes or accepts responsibility for the present state of international relations and their mutual relations, the world outside the military alliances is also unable to take on the role of arbitrator, because this would align it with one or the other of the blocs. This, of course, does not mean that the world outside the blocs lacks the courage to express its opinion of the behavior of the blocs, because it has done so before both at meetings of the nonaligned countries and at the United Nations. The policy of the blocs has been and is still the major and only cause of world tension. Even if there were prospects that the two blocs were going to sign an agreement on nonaggression and peaceful coexistence, peace in the world in the long term would not gain very much, and certainly not as much as it could stand to lose.

Besides, if the United Nations Charter has not been sufficient to bind the blocs and great powers not to resort to force, it is unlikely that an interbloc agreement on nonaggression and peaceful coexistence would achieve this. The world outside the military alliance would have nothing to look for here, since it is, of course, offered nothing except the possibility of joining in interbloc agreement-making.

The nonaligned countries have never been against negotiations between the great powers and military blocs, but they are and always will be against agreement-making on someone else's behalf. The confrontation and rivalry of the bloc, which is taking on increasingly dangerous dimensions, poses an equal threat to everyone's peace. Were it not for this, the world would breathe more easily, as would the bloc countries, which spend more on arms than the poverty-stricken world requires to resolve the problems of hunger and backwardness, but it is not just a question of wasting billions of dollars on arms, for there is increasing danger that the bloc countries themselves will burn in the flames being fanned by so many billions of dollars. Unfortunately, the blocs seem unaware of this danger, and the nonbloc countries have no alternative but to constantly remind them of this and to allocate considerable funds for their own defense.

However, since the fate of world peace depends above all on the behavior of the superpowers and military blocs, the nonaligned countries will continue to favor their mutual dialogue and will support, as they have in the past, any initiative taken in the direction of reducing international tension. The Atlantic pact countries do not have to accept the offer of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting in Prague, but it would not be a good thing if the initiatives on reducing missiles were ignored. A meeting between Reagan and Andropov, in which both leaders are interested, could contribute to reducing distrust between the two superpowers and thus to a reduction of the existing tension. It would certainly be a good thing, if the Andropov-Reagan meeting were preceded by the appropriate preparations, but it would not be good if more were expected of such a meeting than it could achieve, or if that were the reason or excuse for the leaders of the United States and Soviet Union not to meet.

U.S. Behavior 'Encouraging'

LD092010 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Jan 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In his latest statement on a possible U.S.-USSR leadership summit, President Reagan was more specific than ever. His assessment of Soviet initiatives has also been more conciliatory than any heard before. Of course, this does not mean that a USSR-U.S. summit will materialize soon: It is even less likely that the proposals made by the East on the relations between the two blocs will be accepted without supplementary explanations and demands for fresh concessions. Be that as it may, the changes in U.S. behavior are noticeable -- one could even say encouraging. There was no evidence of either at the end of 1982.

The U.S. President has served the first half of his term of office while Yuriy Andropov has held the position of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee for only a month. Both are in a hurry: Reagan to rectify in the second half of his term at least something that he failed to do in his policy regarding the East, and Andropov to demonstrate at the very beginning of his term of office that he had not been elected to the office of the general secretary by accident. Andropov has one further advantage: His predecessor, Leonid Brezhnev, also strove hard to improve USSR-U.S. relations and to arrange a meeting with President Reagan.

Of course, this is not everything. Both superpowers have decided that their bilateral relations are in a state of crisis and that unless they do something, the relations may turn into a world crisis with unforeseeable consequences. Of course, at this point of time, it is difficult to say exactly what President Reagan has in mind when he said that serious foundations have been laid for progress in disarmament talks and that encouraging signs had come from Moscow in this respect. It seems that he was referring to, among other things, Yuriy Andropov's proposals mentioned in his speech during the observance of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, and the proposal made in Prague at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. One should actually not be surprised if today or tomorrow we discover that the contacts between the two superpowers have not been reduced to only interbloc correspondence but that other channels exist that have not been mentioned in public statements and political declarations.

No matter what is involved, what is more important than anything else is to break the deadlock in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

True, Moscow denies that there has been progress at Geneva talks. Furthermore, it is claimed that the United States is deliberately launching its latest policy in order to force the USSR to make fresh concessions. It remains to be seen whether the latest Reagan statement, that serious foundations have been laid for progress in disarmament talks, will be evaluated in the same vein. For the moment, it can only be said that during the first 10 days of this year less has been said about the missiles than during the past year. Reagan's plan to manufacture 100 MX-type ICBM's has not been exactly welcomed in the U.S. Congress -- just as the U.S. European allies are not in a great hurry to install the Pershing and cruise missiles.

It is difficult to say to what extent this hesitation has been a result of the latest initiatives of the East or of the West's supplementary reexamination of the advantages of missile pressure on the USSR, which has not produced the desired results. In any case, it is a good thing that the first days of 1983 have at least to some extent dispelled the bad omens existing at the end of 1982. It would be even better if the intimated process of relaxation of world tension, especially among the great powers, were to last as long as possible.

MOJSOV CONTINUES TOUR, ENDS PARIS VISIT

Assessment of Talks in France

LD071818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, 7 Jan (TANJUG) -- "We were able to conclude that France and Yugoslavia have similar or identical views on the majority of international problems. This is not just a figure of speech today," Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said today at the end of his official visit to France, in conversation with Yugoslav correspondents in Paris.

Obviously satisfied with the results of the talks with Claude Cheysson, French foreign minister, as well as with Andre Chandernagor, minister delegate to minister of external relations responsible for European affairs, the federal secretary of foreign affairs emphasized in particular French President Francois Mitterrand's "great personal interest and understanding." Mojsov presented President Mitterrand with a message from Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in the Elysee Palace yesterday.

"Our two countries, Mojsov said, have had close relations for years, but we must note that recently these contacts have been more frequent and meaningful. This meeting is the first in Paris and came at the very beginning of 1983. We expect this to be the year of the decision whether to proceed in the direction of continued deterioration or to find, all of us together, ways of returning to a more secure world, toward peace and cooperation. On this occasion we discussed with our hosts what unites us all and the possibilities for the continued development of our relations.

"We were able to conclude that France and Yugoslavia have close or identical views on the majority of international problems. France is a country with a dynamic foreign policy. Its top representatives have recently had a series of meetings with governments of many nonaligned countries. France is involved in seeking long-term solutions to the many crisis flashpoints and international problems. France is particularly active in connection with the Middle East crisis and the improvement of cooperation in Europe. In this there is a high degree of similarity between Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy and France's efforts.

"France," Lazar Mojsov continued, "manifests particular interest for the activity of nonaligned countries, it wishes much success in the consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement's activity and its even stronger participation in international life. This orientation of the French policy also embraces the sphere of international economic relations, which are known to be in a deep crisis. It works particularly for the elimination of the gravest injustices which are affecting the developing countries.

"France stresses the significance of the Nonaligned Movement's activity on the basis of its original principles. Led by these principles, the Nonaligned Movement represents an important factor in this grave international situation.

"In our talks we discussed in great detail all the still untapped possibilities for the promotion of mutual relations between our two countries, above all of economic cooperation. Though France is already now one of Yugoslavia's leading partners in the West, immense possibilities still exist to expand trade and develop more modern forms of economic cooperation such as industrial cooperation and joint participation in projects on third markets. In our talks new opportunities were pointed out which are provided in this context by the important forthcoming meetings by representatives of the two countries. Soon a meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation will be held in Paris, while in Belgrade talks will be held on the new 3-year convention on cultural and scientific-technical cooperation, in which France is already our foremost partner among the countries of the West.

"Our present talks also confirmed that France looks with great understanding at the implementation of our economic stabilization program, Mojsov said. By extending backing to this program, it sees in it a further contribution to the all round development of Yugoslav cooperation with France and with other countries of the convertible-currency area.

"I would particularly like to stress French President Mitterrand's great personal interest and understanding for the Yugoslav analyses of world conditions and further promotion of Yugoslav-French relations. Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, reiterated in his message the invitation to President Mitterrand to visit our country this year. President Mitterrand replied that he accepted with pleasure the invitation to visit Yugoslavia before the end of the year. In preparations for this visit, as well as in the visit itself, we see yet another great opportunity, a historical turning-point and a contribution to the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-French relations," Lazar Mojsov said at the end of his statement to correspondents from TANJUG, POLITIKA, DELO and VJESNIK.

Arrival in Madrid 7 Jan

LD072209 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2123 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Madrid, Jan 7 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov this evening, Friday, arrived in Madrid, making a stopover on his way to Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, where he will take part in the work of a ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned Coordination Bureau.

Lazar Mojsov will spend two days in the Spanish capital. He is expected tomorrow to meet with new Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran.

Lazar Mojsov arrived in Madrid from Paris on ending this evening his official visit to France.

Meeting With Moran

LD081658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Madrid, 8 Jan (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, who is visiting Madrid on his way to Managua, today had a meeting with Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran.

This is the first meeting of the diplomatic heads of the two countries since the socialist government of Felipe Gonzalez came to power. The two ministers exchanged views on the state of relations between Yugoslavia and Spain and on topical international issues. They expressed the desire to further promote bilateral relations for which many possibilities now exist. In particular they pointed out the need to expand economic cooperation.

It has been learned that Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov conveyed an invitation from Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. Lazar Mojsov also extended an invitation to Fernando Moran to visit our country. This invitation was cordially accepted.

During their talks on the current international situation, Mojsov and Moran particularly stressed the activity of the nonaligned countries and their role in the efforts of international democratic forces to overcome the difficulties in the world arena. In this connection they talked about the great significance of the forthcoming conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

It has been learned that Spain's Socialist Government has decided to take part in the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned in Managua as an invited guest. The opinion here is that the Socialist Government of Spain considers it useful and in keeping with its interests to follow the policy of strengthening the activity of the Nonaligned Movement. As is known, the Spanish Government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez participated as an invited guest in the nonaligned summit meeting in Havana. Spain was not present at later meetings of the nonaligned countries. Now the socialist government has accepted the invitation to send representatives to Managua.

The government of Felipe Gonzalez is thus showing its great interest in participating in the efforts of the democratic forces of the world to solve the accumulated international problems and overcome the hotbeds of crisis and conflict such as the conflicts in the Middle East and in Latin America.

Mojsov and Moran paid special attention to the situation in the Mediterranean. The two countries consider it necessary to work to promote vital cooperation between Mediterranean countries and to free this strategic zone from bloc and superpower pressure and tension. Any constructive suggestion which leads in this direction is considered desirable, although attention is drawn to the complexity of the situation in the Mediterranean and on its shores. In this connection the latest initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty were discussed.

Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov leaves Madrid tomorrow for Managua where he will take part in the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries.

SCINTEIA CARRIES SFRY GREETINGS TO ROMANIA

AU071204 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, with great satisfaction I want to extend most cordial congratulations to you, esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples, the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf. We sincerely rejoice at the great achievements and results recorded by the Romanian people during that timespan.

I want to take this opportunity to wish the Socialist Republic of Romania new successes in all areas of socialist construction and I also want to express the conviction that the relations of fruitful friendly cooperation between our neighboring countries and our peoples will continue to develop successfully and will constantly expand in the interest of socialism, peace and peaceful international cooperation.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES INDIAN FOREIGN SECRETARY

LD071924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 7 Jan 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, January 7 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic and Indian Foreign Secretary Maharaja Krishna Rasgotra have stressed the necessity of the seventh nonaligned summit making a concrete contribution to easing the international tension and enabling equal independent cooperation.

Stambolic received the guest from India today, Friday, in the town of Nis, the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia. In the ensuing talk preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit to be held early in March in New Delhi were discussed.

Stambolic and Rasgotra assessed jointly that the Yugoslav-Indian cooperation is developing very successfully and that both sides should invest efforts towards further promoting economic relations between the two countries.

STAMBOLIC MEETS NEW CHIEF OF PLO MISSION

LD072224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received 'Ayrad Sahar Besisos [TANJUG spelling], newly-appointed head of the PLO political mission in Belgrade, and had cordial and friendly talks with him.

Dimitar Janevski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, was present at the meeting.

LCY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMISSION MEETS

LD061812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 6 (TANJUG) -- The victories of socialist parties in parliamentary elections in France, Greece and Spain and of the Social-Democratic Party in Sweden represent positive political events, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Commission for International Cooperation assessed at a session here Thursday.

The session, chaired by Dusan Dragosavac, studied reports on the 12th congress of the socialist parties of the European community and questions pertaining to the furtherance of the LCY's cooperation with West European socialist and social-democratic parties.

The session stressed that the LCY was following with interest the measures taken by the socialist governments in those countries to overcome economic and other difficulties. The LCY is ready to develop and deepen cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties, which represent a significant section of the workers' movement, on the principles of mutual respect, non-interference and equality.

The commission underscored the topical nature of the LCY's stands formulated in the resolution of the 12th LCY Congress on the right of the Polish people, the working class, the Polish United Workers' Party and all factors of socialist transformation to seek independently and without any interference a way of dealing with internal problems by democratic means, their own road in further development of socialism and overall progress of their country.

RIBICIC VISITS SLOVENIA, DISCUSSESS FOOD SUPPLY

LD071836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Slovenska Bistrica, 7 Jan (TANJUG) -- We can solve the question of supplying the Yugoslav market with basic essential foodstuffs through the organization of labor and the greater responsibility of all those who are authorized and entrusted with supplying the population. This was stated today by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in talks with representatives of sociopolitical and economic life of Slovenska Bistrica.

In talks with the representatives of sociopolitical and economic life of Slovenska Bistrica, Mitja Ribicic said that behind the poor market supplies of basic essential foodstuffs there are often in fact concealed other very real problems, which are reflected in the efforts of many investors to realize their investment projects at any cost regardless of the adopted policy of reducing investment consumption. At a time when organizations of associated labor at home are seeking to import $5.2 billion worth of equipment from the Western market, suppliers say that there is no foreign exchange for the importation of individual essential foodstuffs for which we need only several hundred million dollars.

In all spheres the League of Communists must really put the current and concrete problems of economic life which are worrying working people on their agenda, Mitja Ribicic stressed. However, at the same time the League of Communists must not neglect current ideological questions in all areas of life and work, because at the present time Communists must lead the uninterrupted struggle and narrow the sphere of activity of dogmatic, liberalist and other forces alien to socialist self-management.

The League of Communists is facing a great ideopolitical task in order to create the political conditions for the realization of the program of long-term stabilization. We are referring to an exceptionally important document which will, when completed, represent the reply of socialist, self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia to the contradictions we encounter in the contemporary world. This will be at one and the same time the synthesis and prospects of our development, and an alternative in international frameworks for the development of the economy of a young socialist self-managing country.

Speaking about conclusions 3 and 4 of the LCY Central Committee session, Mitja Ribicic said that current questions on the further building of the federation and of instruments of agreement-making and negotiations within the federation must be put on the agenda as soon as possible. At the same time, the work of the federal administration, with which we cannot be satisfied, must be critically assessed.

Mitja Ribicic attended a formal meeting of all assembly chambers of the Municipality of Slovenska Bistrica held in honor of the legendary Pohorje Battalion. To mark the 40th anniversary of the destruction of the Pohoreje Battalion a new plant at the factory of aluminum products, IMPOL, was also opened in Slovenska Bistrica today. Two hundred and seventy workers will be employed at the new IMPOL plant which was built at a cost of 140 million dinars. Thanks to the new plant, IMPOL, which employs 2,200 workers, will produce goods for export worth $29 million.

VULETIC ADDRESSES SRVSJ CONFERENCE ON DEFENSE

LD071626 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan (TANJUG) -- The development of a work method which will permit more harmonious activity between the federal and republican conferences of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia (SRVSJ) in training the membership and equipping the organizations for training to meet the needs of all-people's defense and social self-protection is the basic direction of the work of the SRVSJ Federal Conference in the next 4-year period.

With this aim in mind, as was emphasized at today's session of the SRVSJ Federal Conference, special efforts will be made on the continued military expert and ideological and political training of the membership. An important component of work in the coming period is seen as the broadest involvement of members of the organization in training all structures of society for the needs of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

It was also emphasized that the SRVSJ is working in the context of all organized forces in the SAWPY and it expects the Socialist Alliance to emphasize more clearly in its documents the place and role of the SRVSJ in general social activities in which the alliance is actively involved.

In offering support to the program orientation in the coming year and current 4-year period, the delegates to the federal conference also pointed to the need for a critical reexamination of work practices up to now.

Different work components, as was said today, must respect more the needs and demands arising out of the SRVSJ basic organization.

In training the membership and citizens for the needs of all-people's defense and social self-protection more use must be made of modern methods which will achieve greater effect and more significant savings. As was said, quite a lot is expected of consultative meetings on society's preparations for all-people's defense and social self-protection which will be held this year.

The Federal Secretariat for National Defense has made significant efforts to promote the system of training and the SRVSJ cooperates closely with this.

Colonel General Branko Vuletic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, addressed today's session on the modernization of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

REPORT ISSUED, BAKARIC'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

LD071804 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Zagreb, January 7 (TANJUG) --The condition of health of Vladimir Bakaric, Presidency of Yugoslavia vice president and League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee member, continues unchanged.

The [word indistinct] of doctors treating Vladimir Bakaric stated in the medical bulletin issued today that the ailing vice president continues in the intensive care.

As already well-known, Bakaric was released from hospital last December to convalesce at home.

IRREDENTIST SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITY

LD061500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Summary] Skopje, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Skopje District Court today sentenced Djevad Djemail, aged 20, from the village of Vejce near Tetovo, to 3.5 years' imprisonment for hostile activity aimed at threatening the territorial integrity of the SFRY, destroying brotherhood and unity and violating the equality of the nations and nationalities.

In 1981 and 1982 Djemail acted from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Tetovo and surrounding places and called for demonstrations to be held in Tetovo. He admitted that he distributed leaflets with hostile content in Tetovo.

LALIC CONGRATULATES ZAGREB ARCHBISHOP KUHARIC

LD081730 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] Zagreb, Jan 8 (TANJUG) -- The chairman of the Commission of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia for Relations With Religious Communities, Ivan Lalic, today called on the archbishop of Zagreb and chairman of the bishops' conference of Yugoslavia, Dr. Franjo Kuharic, and congratulated him for being appointed cardinal.

At the talks views were exchanged on relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church in the Socialist Republic of Croatia and on possibilities of their future development.